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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873. NO. 11.

FIRST EDITION.

After the Storm.

Latest From the Suspended.

Henry Clews & Co. Added to the List.

Cheerful Reports From all Points.

Business Progressing as Usual.

No Further Trouble Anticipated.

New York

THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Every banking institution in Brooklyn, with a single exception, was represented at the meeting of Presidents yesterday. It was determined that in case of a run on any one of the banks, all of the others would come to its assistance. It was also resolved that savings banks, if necessary, should take advantage of the thirty days' clause in their charter. A number of poor women and laboring men have gathered at the savings banks, awaiting their opening, but nobody seems to think that anything like a run will take place. Rev. Wm. Quinn, Vicar General of New York, was at the Emigrant Savings bank yesterday, advising depositors to leave their money with the bank, where it was safe. He promised to be on hand to-day.

General Hillhouse has declined to give the names of such of the depositors in the Second National as are connected with savings banks, and to announce that they had signified their desire to draw upon their banks, which facts do not warrant.

THE EXCHANGES.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided not to open the Exchange to-day. Financial matters have calmed down considerably here.

10:45 A. M.—The Gold Exchange is open and regular business operations are being made. The excitement on the street seems to be wearing out, and a better feeling appears to exist. Brokers have congregated in front of the Stock Exchange and formed a street market, all sales being for cash.

FIRST NATIONAL OF WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says that the most prominent depositor in the First National bank of that city, next to President Grant, was Andrew Johnson. In the last National he has always kept his account since he was made President, and it is well understood that while Gen. Butler was making an investigation as to the causes which prevented the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, the latter's bank account was piled into, and it was found that his worldly wealth did not exceed $25,000. At the time of the failure of the Ould, Mr. Johnson had $60,000 to his credit, on which he was receiving six per cent. interest, which was at that time unusual. Should the bank be unable to discharge its obligations, a contingency by no means improbable, ex-President Johnson will be a heavy loser, with many other case which will excite sympathy in that of Mrs. Grant, for whom, when husband and wife, Congress elect from Oregon, recently died. Mr. Wood left one thousand dollars on deposit in bank when he died, and arrangements were also made by Judge Williams and Senator Kelly to obtain the money for the widow, which is now in Washington and is now teaching school to support her family. The Smithsonian Institution has $10,000 on deposit. The Children's Hospital, recently established, which has done great good in Washington, had nineteen thousand dollars on deposit in the First. District Court, lost ten thousand dollars. Senator Pratt's son, of South Carolina, it is said, had fourteen thousand dollars on deposit at the time of the failure. Mrs. Rowan had six thousand dollars, the widow of a former treasury agent. Besides these, Colonel Sands, the proceeds of the sale of all the property she had, and it is said General Hunter had a balance to his credit. Even Mr. Kellogg, Solicitor of the Treasury, whose money was in the bank, said he hadn't money enough to go to market with the day after the suspension.

The Union Trust Company expect to make their statement to the public late in the day.

The official statement of the Union Trust Company has not been finished as yet.

There is considerable stock business done on the street, and the Osgoods have notified the street that they are ready to clear and recommence business.

The Sub-Treasurer has purchased $6,168 100 bonds up to nine hour (twelve o'clock), including Saturday and yesterday.

The New York Stock Exchange remains closed, but the Gold Board resumes business.

Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, are therefore not drafts drawn by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and which have come to hand since the news of their suspension was received.

THE BANKS.

The run on the Savings bank continued to-day, but as most of them adopted the time rule for paying depositors, the excitement soon subsided. Wherever a case of necessity transpires, or the person wishing to draw requires a few hundred dollars for business purposes, the banks accommodate them, but where excitement causes the withdrawal the banks do not oblige. At some of the banks the officers say that the enforcement of the time rule regarding the drawing of deposits, was demanded by their largest depositors, and in one case it was adopted as a defiance to such suggestions. several of the largest banks are paying all demands without the slightest hesitation. The people of Brooklyn became alarmed regarding their money in various savings banks there and withdrew it. Only one bank took advantage of the time rule, others paying as usual. The run was not heavy.

Jay Cooke, Jr., says: "The banks have gone through the panic so far, all right. It must be remembered, however, that since Saturday the business of the country has been simply that between banks, the active accounts of the Stock Exchange firms having, by the action of the Stock Exchange Committee, been suspended. These firms probably have at least 50o accounts with banks. Friday's and Saturday's business in the Stock Exchange was exceptionally limited. Should the Exchange open, money lenders who have failed to get their collateral on loans called, might rush in and force sales under the rule, which would throw everything into panic again and ingure banks. To prevent such a contingency it is said it has been recommended that the governing committee shall have a sub-committee appointed to whom all questions relating to which settlements may be made before the Exchange is opened, to be the duty at the present time of all lenders and borrowers to treat the parties to contracts with as much liberality and leniency as the circumstances will warrant without absolutely sacrificing legal rights. There is still considerable feeling abroad that the banks will demand their pound of flesh, with or without blood, but it is for the interest of all that concessions should be made for the present, as any other course would ultimately means the good of individuals. We trust the committee will act promptly on this suggestion."

Mr. Bailey, the new Receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth, was at the bank to-day and all day hour busily engaged in examining its accounts. He stated that he was not yet prepared to say anything with its condition to give an account of the property belonging to the bank. He was satisfied, however, that the depositors would be fully satisfied, and further than this he could not say.

Messrs. P. Hayne & Co. have brought suit against George Ellis and the officers of the Bank of the Commonwealth for $50,000. Plaintiffs allege that they deposited from time to time $50,000 which has not yet matured, giving as security railroad bonds to the amount of $60,000, and that on offering to the bank the amount of the loan and demanding the securities, they were informed that they had been disposed of and the proceeds thereof put to the general account of the bank.

UNION TRUST COMPANY—STATEMENT OF DR. CARLETON.

Further inquiry in relation to the petition in bankruptcy against the Union Trust Company has elicited the fact that Kendrick & Co., bankers in Wall street, are the petitioning creditors; that the petition is based upon the allegations that the company refused to pay a check of petitioners for $92,000 as far back as the 30th ult., on the ground that the check had not been through the Clearing House; that it had been presented by a messenger and that the Trust Company has, by collusion with other parties, reserved in a most unreliable manner to embarrass the business of petitioners. If the petitioners succeed in having the petition granted, a receiver will be appointed who will succeed the receiver, now in charge of the company's assets.

A director of the Union Trust Company said to-day that he had no idea when business would be resumed. Attachments had been issued against the real and personal property of Chas. T. Carleton, the absconding Secretary, and he thought the company would not suffer to a very great extent through his operations. He believed the securities held by the company were perfectly good.

Dr. Thomas Carleton, father of Charles T. Carleton, the absconding Secretary, was interviewed yesterday. Dr. Carleton was, it appears, in the office of the Trust Company when the news broke in the first, declaring: "Charles is crazed," said the Doctor, "he's very nervous and excited. When he was not busy he sat with his head resting on his hand. For several times I saw tears rolling down his cheeks. Since his wife died, two years ago he has not been himself and I have frequently found him weeping, while he has continually been despondent and depressed. I supped with him the morning in question, that he was thinking of his loss, having also furnished a room for the Trust company. I talked to him earnestly, telling him that he should be cool and collected in the crisis. Finally, just before noon, Charley went and got his hat, saying to me, 'You must excuse me father, but I must go down to the bank for a few moments. I will be back very soon.' Supposing that he was going to the Exchange, I made no attempt to stop him. After waiting some time for him to return, I went away. My son did not, as has been stated, go to the safe and take out a thousand dollars. He could not have done so, as York or Sands pay out the money. He did not even take his overcoat, and nothing was missing from his wardrobe at home or kept in the office but his hat. I cannot understand why Charley should have run away. He has friends who would be glad to help him out of any scrape. It is my opinion that he has been crazy since the death of his wife."

Being questioned as to the loan said to have been made to him by his son, Dr. Carleton said: "My son this morning was about these very loans. Some days ago the Trust Company loaned me $50,000, for which I gave the securities, which were all good. There was a run on the bank. I went up there to offer to pay the money if the company wished. I saw Mr. Schell and he told me that it was all right. I received the money on Saturday, after banking hours, I received a notice saying I had been loaned this money. I paid $15,000 and would have paid the remainder, but one of the checks I had given dishonored by a city bank, and I was therefore unable to meet it. I had not that amount on deposit in the bank. The loan was made to me personally and not to my son personally, as has been stated, but by the Trust Company.

"I do not know of any securities your son has been engaged in, Doctor." "Yes, I have been told of them since the departure of Mr. Carleton, as specified heavily. He bought fifteen thousand shares of Pacific Mail and one thousand shares of Western Union, but I cannot speak definitely as to other investments.

"The bank that Mr. Carleton took any of the missing securities or bonds with him?" "No, I do not. I was told by a gentleman who was here on the 20th, that he went to one of the down town savings banks, where he has deposits, and withdrew $6,000."

"Have you seen your son since Friday?" "From the time he left the office at noon on Friday, I have neither seen nor heard from him. I have not the slightest idea of his whereabouts."

FAILURE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

The suspension of Henry Clews & Co. is announced.

Henry Clews & Co. say that at present they have no statement to make, save that a temporary suspension has been deemed advisable by that firm.

Up to 9 o'clock this afternoon the Secretary stood: Up to 9 o'clock this afternoon the Secretary stood: Confidence is restored." The banks are conducting business as usual, but there is a great feeling of relief that the end of the panic had apparently been reached. It seemed as though when it was announced that the house of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended Henry Clews & Co. had suspended payment. As soon as the announcement was made on the floors of the Exchange there was a rush, and a large crowd collected in front of the building. The word that their checks were refused payment at the Second National bank reached the banking house Fourth National bank reached the banking house about half-past two o'clock, and at that hour the doors remained closed, and it is stated doors remained the announcement, and it is stated that an arrangement will be effected by which all that an arrangement will be effected by which all their many securities in the possession of the bank will be disposed of. Immediately after the closing of the house, a number of prominent capitalists were eagerly seeking Mr. Clews who was not in the office, and assistance necessary to pull through the day would undoubtedly have been given had there been any suspicion that the bank would refuse payment of Henry Clews & Co.'s checks. The fact of the suspension created as much excitement as the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The news left the street at the close of business in a condition of great excitement and the headway made in restoring confidence was in a great measure lost.

ACTION OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The Executive Committee of the Clearing House Association held a meeting yesterday evening, and followed the action of the associated banks in refusing aid to solvent institutions. They resolved not to allow any currency to go to the country on drafts of country correspondents, but to keep all the bank notes in the city. As the only pressure felt has been from country banks, it will now be checked. The associated banks can transfer their balances from one bank to another, or to New York at will, but currency will not be sent out by express. This will impart great confidence.

TWENTY MILLIONS MORE.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse received from Washington this morning twenty million dollars or greenbacks, to prevent the possibility of his becoming embarrassed in the purchase of bonds.

IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS IN ROCK ISLAND—RUMOR CONNECTED.

An evening paper says that during the last two days fifteen hundred shares of Rock Island stock have been transferred to the names of outsiders who have invested, the lots ranging from five to one hundred shares. If the Exchange is to be closed a few days, these outside purchases will afford important relief. Clearings at the Gold Exchange bank to-day were seventeen and three quarter millions.

Rumors circulated on Wall street this afternoon that two prominent dry goods houses had failed. proved on investigation to be entirely without foundation, and were doubtless circulated by speculators for the purpose of bulling gold.

VIEWS OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

This afternoon Mayor Havemeyer, after consultation with several gentlemen, decided to issue an address on the present financial crisis, and to transmit it to the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen which was called for to-day. When asked what his views were about the panic, the Mayor said he had intended to advise the workingmen and laborers of this city not to continue to run on the various saving banks, as he felt sure their deposits were perfectly safe, and that a run during the present panic might possibly result in loss of both principal and interest to depositors. He added, The Mayor further said, in a time like this any bank should have time in reality upon its securities, so as to enable it to meet the demands of its depositors.

THE EFFECT OF THE PANIC UPON THE IMPORTING BUSINESS.

On the withdrawing of goods from bonded warehouse for the current demands of the trade is hardly perceptible, as is shown by the receipts of duties on the 17th the amount received at the Custom House was $222,153; on the 18th, $523,101; on the 19th, $239,069; on the 20th, $579,358; on the 22d, $287,295.

ANOTHER TEN MILLION LOAN.

The associated banks will hold a meeting tomorrow for the purpose of making arrangements to issue another ten million dollars loan of certificates, the ten millions issued on Monday having been exhausted.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Mr. Meloy, government bank examiner, after an examination of the affairs of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, expresses confidence that depositors will receive every dollar due them. The treasurer of the bank is absent, and the examination of making an attempt to resuscitate the bank, as it is felt that it could never be done.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

Senator Morton is in town, watching the financial situation with great interest. A *Tribune* reporter called upon him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to inquire whether he had received any intimation of further action by the President. Senator Morton said that he was not authorized to speak for the President, nor to say that he was prepared to do more than he had already done. He had thought when he left town on Sunday night that the currency would prove sufficient, and he should become convinced that it was not enough, and that the panic was increasing, the Senator thought he would do what he could within the laws to restore confidence. Senator Beverly Johnson was of opinion that the President was not authorized to take any money from the Treasury and deposit it in National banks. There were also doubts about the legality of purchasing bonds not yet due. It was therefore difficult to devise a way of relief. What steps the President had taken from consulting Secretary Richardson from New York this morning was received with great satisfaction. Favorable dispatches were read by the Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, and received applause. There has not been the semblance of a run on the banks. Secretary Richardson's course of the latter is generally approved by our business men.

Banks of Petersburg, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., September 23.—The Merchants' National bank, Planters' National bank, Exchange bank, and First National bank, all of Petersburg, suspended specie payment. The Citizens' bank of Petersburg, although not suspended, failures are reported. Many commercial failures are also reported in the city. The Bank of Richmond is quiet, but there is considerable excitement here over the news from Petersburg.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 23.—A report gained circulation here to-day that there were rumors in New York of the failure of several heavy commission men in this city. There is not the slightest foundation for the report, as there have been neither failures nor rumors of any here. The slight run which began on some of the savings banks yesterday has entirely subsided, and the banks are now paying those who call for their deposits without asking any notice.

Failure at Bucyrus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, September 23, 1873.

G. W. Myers & Co., of this place, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, and assets limited.

Baltimore.

ACTION OF CITY BANKS.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—The associated banks of Baltimore have resolved to accept the plan of issuing clearing house certificates, such as are in use in New York.

London.

LONDON, September 23—12:30 P. M.—News just received from America relative to the condition of financial affairs in New York causes a better feeling in the market of American securities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1873.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE DECIDED.

The Court of Appeals this morning rendered a decision in the celebrated Taylor will case, on trial before the Surrogate. The contestants and Henry L. Clinton, her counsel, insisted that the will was a forgery, and that the signature of James B. Taylor was a forgery after his death. The Surrogate decided after his decision that the will was genuine. Mr. Clinton carried it to the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals this morning gave their decision, reversing the decision of the Surrogate and ordering a jury trial. If the jury decides in favor of the contestant, Kate Howland, grand daughter of Mr. Taylor, she will inherit the property, subject to Mrs. Taylor's interest as widow.

STRIKE OF THE CIGARMAKERS.

The strike progresses among the Cigarmakers in the various shops on Warren, Murray and Chambers streets and College Place, where ladies shoes are principally manufactured. About two hundred men thus far are on the strike. It is rumored that three or four shops have acceded to the demand of the workmen. The men allege that during the past eighteen months employers have from time to time cut down prices, until there has been a reduction of five to eleven cents per pair. The employers promised to restore old rates, but now refuse.

DUFF'S COLLEGE—Evening classes now open.

THE M'COOLE-ALLEN FIGHT.

Allen Wins in Nine Rounds—Time Twenty Minutes—First Blood and First Knock Down for Allen.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—The steamer Continental left here at 10:30 A. M., with nearly two thousand people on board and steamed up the river. When SIX miles out McCoole was taken aboard and some distance beyond Allen was taken on. Both were immediately put to rest in state rooms by their trainers. About twelve o'clock the steamer reached Chateau Island, about eighteen miles above St. Louis, and nearly opposite Mitchell station, on the Chicago and Alton Road, where the boat landed and the ring was set. Allen entered the ring first and was followed at once by McCoole. After some delay seconds were chosen, Arthur Chambers and Patsy Sheppard acting for Allen and Tom Kelly and Dublin Tricks for McCoole. The umpires were Mike Ganley for Allen and Joseph Brogeol for McCoole. Allen's colors were white and blue, and McCoole's green. Allen won the toss and chose the corner to the southeast corner. Everything was nearly ready for the fight to commence, and the crowd were orderly. Betting was slow. Everybody seems to expect a square fight. Both men were in a splendid condition.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—A brief dispatch from the battle ground says Allen won the fight in nine rounds in twenty minutes. He also got the first blood and first knock down.

Jack Dooney was chosen referee, and at 2:25 P. M. the fight began.

First round—Both men walked promptly to the scratch, and after a little sparring Allen landed a blow on McCoole's left eye, following it with one on the forehead, Mike returning on Allen's ribs. Furious exchanges passed and terrible fighting ensued, Allen punching McCoole severely about the face, and finally fought him down amid cries of "foul," it being claimed that Tom struck Mike after he dropped. The "foul" was not allowed, but first blood allowed Allen.

Second Round—Allen again led his left, striking McCoole a terrible blow on the breast, which he followed with two fierce left-handers on Mike's cheek, forcing the gushes, one under the right eye. Both fought to a close and some good short-arm fighting ensued. Mike followed Allen all round the ring, and Tom kept away from him for some time. Finally and McCoole forced Allen to his corner with terrific exchanges, and Allen dropped to avoid the ring.

Third round—McCoole came up bleeding badly from the face and right eye, closing after receiving a few rapid blows. McCoole rushed at Allen and struck him heavily on the ribs. Allen returned one on Mike's cheek and two on his body. McCoole again rushed at Allen, but the latter avoided his blows and got in one on the nose, two more on the mouth, McCoole returning on the ribs. Both again fought to a close and Allen again dropped. As the men were carried to their corners it was quite evident Allen was master of the situation. He hadn't a scratch, while McCoole was bleeding from both eyes with a fearful left hander on the jugular. First knock down for Allen.

Fifth Round—Allen forced fighting, and planted repeated blows on Mac's face, slashing right and left till he was a mere mass of bleeding and unrecognizable flesh. Finally, he dropped to avoid a blow, and McCoole endeavored to jump on him as he gracefully glided away. McCoole's friends, seeing he was bound to lose the fight, tried to cause a disturbance, but were quickly checked.

Sixth Round—Allen again led off with his left and got in a terrific blow on McCoole's mouth, and following it in a great stream. The rest of the round was a repetition of the fifth, Mike's face receiving terrible punishment. Allen's body began to show McCoole's pounding, but otherwise he was unhurt.

Seventh round—McCoole presented a terrible appearance, and seemed scarcely able to hold up his hands. His left eye was closed, and he had a terrible cut under the right eye. The right side of his upper lip was also cut off and his nose broken. Before toeing the mark, Allen said, "I'll be a sin to send that man up to be punished. If you don't take him away I'll disfigure him for life. He's the gamest man I ever met." The round completed, "Take him away! take him away." The round was gone through with, Allen refusing to refrain from punishing his opponent further. The fight had now lasted nineteen minutes, and when the time was called for the eighth round Tom Kelly threw up a white handkerchief in token of his principal's defeat.

The contest occupied exactly twenty minutes, and at its conclusion McCoole and Allen shook hands in the centre of the ring. The fight was prepared to the beat and returned to the city. McCoole intended to have a benefit tendered him when down town, but was so badly hurt he couldn't, and was to ought to the city.

On the trip down Allen led a subscription for McCoole with one hundred dollars, but the latter declined it, and it was afterwards divided between their trainers, Dublin Tricks and Jack Madden. No incidents occurred on the trip worthy of notice. The crowd was orderly and made up largely of reputable citizens, among them quite a number of prominent business men.

THE UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

National Council in Session at Philadelphia—Election of Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics is in session here, and the attendance is very large, every State Council being represented. A number of important questions are to be introduced, which will affect the interests of the whole order.

The National Council of American Mechanics, at the afternoon session, received the report of the Counselor, which shows that the order exists in twenty-three States, with 922 subordinate councils and 143,376 members. All manner of vile calumnies and falsehoods have been circulated against the order, but the following resolutions were adopted: That the order exists in no spirit of opposition to any class of citizens, but is organized for the purpose of building up the mechanical interests of the country, and that we are opposed to the importation of foreign labor, and that many would come here if they could get their passage paid. We thought this would be much better than employing the Hessian soldiery. The passage money would not exceed $70 per head, and the girls would soon repay this sum from their wages.

THE Minnesota newspapers are all very sorry Jay Cooke has failed and the Northern Pacific been retarded in its construction; but the direct losses by his failure are said to be few and light. The people had not bought the bonds to any extent, and had glided away. McCoole's friends, seeing he was bound to lose the fight, tried to cause a disturbance, but were quickly checked.

Sixth Round—Allen again led off with his left and got in a terrific blow on McCoole's mouth, and following it in a great stream. The rest of the round was a repetition of the fifth, Mike's face receiving terrible punishment. Allen's body began to show McCoole's pounding, but otherwise he was unhurt.

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CASUALTIES.

Boy Drowned in a Canal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., September 23, 1873.

A little boy, seven years old, named Jas. Finck, while attempting to cross the canal at this place, fell off the bridge and drowned. His body was not recovered several hours after. It was swept over a dam ten feet high and washed over a half a mile from the bridge.

A Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., September 23, 1873.

John Dewohl, drover, died here to-day under the following circumstances: While at Otis, while on route with some Texas cattle under his charge, it became necessary for him to go to one of the cars and so got on the platform of the car. The train ahead balked him and horned him so severely that he lingered in great agony until to-day, and then died.

A Driver Killed by a Bull.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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THE FIRE RECORD.

A Defective Flue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 23, 1873.

A dwelling house owned by Mrs. Meek, on North street, between 14th and 15th streets, caught fire this morning from a defective flue. The rear portion of the house was destroyed. The loss is SIX hundred dollars.

The Cleveland Fire.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—The fire last night was in the oil works of Rice, Sloane, Instead of the Standard Oil Company, as reported last night. Loss about $1,000.

Massachusetts Paper Mill.

BOSTON, September 23.—The paper mill of G. F. Hollingsworth, at East Walpole, was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000. The Boston and Providence railroad bridge was also burned. Loss is about $40,000; insurance $30,000.

CRIMES.

Fatal Shooting at Massillon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., September 23, 1873.

Watkins Williams shot William Morgan and John Tuley yesterday, at Bowers Corners, called Youngstown, three miles west of this place. Tuley is fatally injured, having two bullets lodged in his lungs. Morgan was not injured. Williams is in the county jail. Whisky was the cause of the trouble.

Killed by an Unknown Assassin.

HOLDEN, Mo., September 23.—J. C. Wallace, a highly respected citizen, went from his home near Waddesburg, yesterday, to the house of a neighbor, and was shot through the head and killed by an unknown assassin. No clue to the murderer.

Tried and Acquitted for Arson.

MANITOWAC, Wis., September 23.—G. R. Tychler, book and stationery dealer here, was robbed and fatally beaten at his store last night.

The Revolution in San Domingo.

PORT PLATA, September 8.—The revolution against the government of President Baez has assumed alarming proportions, and is gaining ground in its speedy success. The towns of Monte Christi and Guayabin are in possession of the revolutionists, who are also in close proximity to Port Plate. Great confusion exists here, and numerous families are preparing for flight. Martial law has been proclaimed, and an attack from the revolutionists is momentarily expected. It is reported that the favor of the revolutionists was caused by General Garcia, of the Haytien Legation, at Washington, negotiating the cause with six hundred men. The war cry of the revolutionists is "Down with Baez, the Dominican tention and Baez." There is every reason to believe that the rising will not injure business, as the revolutionists only desire to expel the present Executive, cutting any one, and say that their only object is to secure the removal from power of President Baez.

Herald Special.

The insurgents have been totally defeated. Garcia has rejoined Baez. Monte Christo has been retaken. Valverde is now in possession. Insurrection has ceased. Luperon has fled to Hayti.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The stage between Silver City and Winnemucca, Nevada was robbed on Monday by three masked men. Gabriel Bernard, Express Agent Pingree, was also robbed. The amount obtained is not yet known.

At Trenton, yesterday, Judge Nixon denied the application of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for a preliminary injunction to restrain the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company from erecting a bridge over the Raritan at South Amboy, and sustain the right of the State to authorize the erection of bridges over navigable streams for internal communication.

The race between Brown and Biglin, at Halifax, was postponed yesterday, the wind being still too high. It was hoped it would moderate sufficiently by five o'clock to allow the race.

Rev. R. J. Schneider, C. S. S. R., of St. Alphonsus church, New Orleans, died yesterday, aged fifty-two years.

Three fatal cases of yellow fever were reported at Vicksburg yesterday.

A Brownsville dispatch of yesterday says: The steamboat Little Fleta, while ascending the Rio Grande with government stores for Ringgold barracks, got away from the river on account of high water and grounded some distance in the channel. She is reported broken in two, as the water has fallen. The steamer Lee has gone to her assistance. Her cargo will probably be saved.

A conducta of silver reached Brownsville, Texas, from Zacatecas, Mexico, yesterday, and is awaiting the discouragement of quicksilver to be forwarded.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, the following Directors were elected: John King, Cincinnati; Wm. Foulke, James Smail, L. D. Brien, H. C. Thompson, John D. Scully and C. F. Beste. At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: L. A. Bennett, President; James B. Foley, Vice President; A. B. Quackenbush, Secretary.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—To the yelks of six eggs well beaten, add three-quarters a pound white sugar, juice of one lemon, one-half pound of flour, having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder; then add the whites of eggs beaten to a froth. Bake in sheets for cake pans.

For the Jelly.—Take the yelks of three eggs, beaten, and one-half pound of white sugar, juice of one and grated rind of two lemons, and whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Put in a vessel, and place in boiling water; boil until it thickens. When it is cold, spread over each layer of the cake, except the top one.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small premium to be used in the family, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.

Inducements Offered.

For cash and to prompt men, on sugars, fish, flour and all other goods at the Checkered Front, T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Return of the President to Long Branch.

The News From New York all Good.

SUSPENSION OF HENRY CLEWS.

Proclamation by the President

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1873.

The President, finding nothing of particular importance requiring his further presence in Washington, left for Long Branch this morning accompanied by General Babcock. Dispatches were received during the day by Secretary Richardson from New York, all conveying the information that matters had almost entirely quieted down. It is feared, however, by some that on the opening of the Stock Exchange to-morrow the feeling of insecurity will be renewed and that a panic may again be precipitated.

The suspension of Henry Clews is regarded as a bad omen and apprehensions are entertained that to-morrow will be succeeded by further failures. Others, however, are more hopeful and think everything will move on all right now. But to-morrow will tell its own story. The President will return on Thursday, accompanied by his family, and will then occupy the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT GONE TO LONG BRANCH.

President Grant and General Babcock left for Long Branch this morning. The President will return to Washington on Thursday next with his family.

STOREKEEPER APPOINTED.

Geo. F. Myers is appointed storekeeper for the Seventh District, Indiana.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following Was Issued this day:

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence was given me on the 13th day of September, current, by the Marquis De Noailles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, that on and after the 1st day of October next, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from whatever country, will be subject to no other duties or imposts than those which shall be collected upon merchandise imported into France from the ports of the country of its origin or from any other country in French vessels; Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the first day of October next, so long as merchandise imported into France shall be subject to no other duties or imposts than are therein aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, whether from countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished. In testimony hereof, &c.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

J. BANCROFT DAVIS,

Acting Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Calvin A. Martin, Newburg, O.; Geo. W. Linn, Mattoon, Ill.; John F. Ramsay, Eureka, Nevada; William F. McQuigg, Ironton, O.; R. W. Cassell, Macon, Mo.; H. B. Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Orlando B. Judd, Chicago.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Richard Yale, of Illinois, George Harbaut, of Illinois, and John Frey, of Ohio, Commissioners to examine the Southern Division of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, from Little Rock, Arkansas, to Fort Smith, to examine the twenty-five miles of said road lying immediately south of the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democratic County Convention assembled at West Chester on Tuesday last, and was presided over by G. M. Boyd. Many of the townships were unrepresented, and volunteers were admitted whenever they presented themselves. The following are the parties nominated: Senate, Tryon Jones; Assembly, S. C. Williamson and John Gillilan; Treasurer, J. D. Evans; Commissioner, John Yeager; Director, Peter Shoemaker; Auditor, James Hoasinger. Mr. Lewis is now fairly before the people for Senator, and as the Democracy of the county are theoritatively announces that he will not withdraw, we shall have a triangular contest in the district.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Legislative Conference of Cambrian, Elk and Jefferson counties have nominated D. F. Baird, of Ebensburg, for Assembly. The nomination gives general satisfaction throughout the district.

What majority will Pennsylvania give the State ticket this year? is an inquiry we often hear repeated. Last year's majority was but 29,667, in one of the severest contests the Republican party was ever called to fight. The same principles are at stake this year, that were of issue last year. Mackey and Geary were the Republican candidates upon that worth, and, therefore, we predict the same vote which sustained General Hartranft will rally to their support. Let the Republican party be equally loyal to-day to the principles of being the oldest and strongest party in Pennsylvania, and we will be rewarded by a majority between thirty-five and forty thousand votes.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

The Republicans of Berks county met in convention on the 13th inst., and nominated the following ticket: For State Senate—William H. Clymer. Assembly—Charles F. S. Fisher, William F. Waiter, Abraham H. Philippi. Prison Inspectors—John H. Germans, Daniel Bach, William K. Jones. Treasurer—David Brown. County Commissioners—Henry Wanamaker, William S. Williams. Auditor—Samuel U. Hollenbach. Director of the Poor—Dr. D. L. Beaver. Auditor—John M. Shoemaker. Jury Commissioner—Israel Fox.

Whether or not the Democracy is dead may form a subject of curious inquiry. But as to its sanity, the controversy is past argument. It is a peculiar symptom of the insanity of the lunatic to affect cunning and imagine that all but himself are duped. If this leading evidence of aberration is not now clearly developed by our opponents then is nothing plain in human conduct. Look at the course they are the especial champion of the farmers, and the implacable foe of railroads as the enemies of the farmers—and so a State ticket is nominated which contains the name of Mr. Frank Hutchinson, the Secretary of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Treasurer of Mr. George G. Fahnestock, whose son-in-law he is. In Dauphin county an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is put up for the Legislature—as the enemy of Local Option—that, being elected, he may vote to repeal all taxes on corporations. Lunacy can no farther go.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Ohio.

NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARKSVILLE, O., September 23, 1873.

At a joint meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Pickaway and Franklin counties, held this afternoon at South Bloomfield, John R. Rector, a leading farmer of Pickaway county, was nominated as the Republican candidate for the Senate in this district.

General.

REFORMERS AND GRANGERS' CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—The Reformers and Grangers' State Convention met here to-day. The attendance was not very large. C. O. Wright was made President. The Democratic and Liberal State Central Committees were in the Convention an invitation to join them to-morrow in a Convention. Pending discussion the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Will B. Gascon and Will. B.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

We are authorized to say that the statement published in yesterday's *Post*, contained in a letter from Harrisburg, regarding Mr. MACKEY, the State Treasurer, is false from beginning to end; and the writer of it knew it to be so when he wrote it, as did its editor likewise.

The State Treasurer did not lose anything by the suspension of the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia. His deposit there, on the day of the suspension, was less than ten thousand dollars, and this sum is fully secured. The State loses nothing by the suspension.

Nor is there any deficit in Mr. MACKEY's account growing out of the deposit with YERKES. When YERKES failed, Mr. MACKEY assumed the full amount of the deposit there, and paid it to the State. The Commonwealth did not lose a dollar by YERKES's failure.

The State Treasurer invites the fullest scrutiny into his accounts, and courts investigation into their condition. If the correspondent of the *Post*, or its editor, or any one else, chooses to institute one, let him come on and satisfy himself.

As to the kindred story in circulation that the State Treasurer had a large deposit with JAY COOKE & Co., we are authorized to say that he had not a cent on deposit there, and that not a dollar has been lost to the treasury by that suspension or any other.

An observant writer says nothing can be more ludicrous than a modern English traveler determined to be mediæval. Except, he might have added, an American Bourbon pretending to appear patriotic.

The Minnesota "Liberal Democratic" State Convention meets at St. Paul to-day. It is the tail-board of the so-called "Farmer's movement" songs; and, whatever it may do or fail to do, will share the fate of that rickety vehicle.

A New York Bourbon paper has undertaken the mathematical feat of drawing a "parallel between England under CROMWELL and the United States under GRANT." Evidently the goose hasn't sense enough to know that parallel lines, although continued to infinity, never run together.

The Republican papers of Iowa affirm that that State may be confidently set down for fifty thousand Republican majority. Pennsylvania, the banner Republican Commonwealth of the nation, ought to do better than that. The post of honor is at the head of the column. Shall it be maintained?

A Democratic contemporary bitterly complains that while, before the war, Mississippi paid only eight thousand dollars a year for her public printing, she now pays five or six times that sum. Well; you see, the State has now five or six times as many people who can read, as it had in the good old ante-bellum days when Jefferson and Free Schools were—being held alike infernal—alike unknown.

It is now pretty thoroughly understood—that which we all along asserted—that the late financial panic was almost solely confined to ventures of a speculative character, and that the legitimate business of the country had as little to do with it, and will in the end be as little affected by it, as had honest men and journals to do with recent attempts to undermine the foundations of public credit.

The granite-like solidity of the basis on which the prosperity of Pittsburgh rests was never more strikingly shown than during the past few days. Amid all the prevalent feverish excitement of the time, the Smoky City remained calm and cool. The frenzy which carried New York off its feet did not unsettle her. To some extent, of course, she vibrated in answer to the general shock; but she retained her poise and possession throughout. The secret is here: She builds on fact-foundations. Let other places imitate her example.

Straight Democratic papers just now are fond of quoting, "The Old Guard dies but never surrenders;" but, certain it is, the Old Guard did surrender at Baltimore, let them adopt this as an amended war-cry: "The Old Guard surrender" but never dies." It has the advantage of sincerity."—*New York Tribune*.

Not at all. The thrust is as undeserved as it is cruel. The surrender, led by the *Tribune*, was altogether on the other side. It is the "straight Democratic papers" which have the advantage of sincerity. The party is drowning to be sure, but it will go down crying "Scissors," to the last gasp.

Even in a merely local election adherence to the party organization is regarded among its members as a matter of duty, notwithstanding that no great principles may be distinctively involved. But the ensuing election in this State—whilst it perhaps embraces no great national issues—is important in many vital particulars. The Democracy base their hopes of success on Republican apathy during the remainder of the campaign, with its resultant absenteeism from the polls. It is always a good rule in war to pursue a course exactly different from that which the enemy wishes you to take. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember it.

The other day we invited the *Post* to declare itself with reference to the banking system established by the Republican party, on which subject the Wilkesbarre platform is as dumb as an oyster. This is the reason that PENDLETON, of Ohio, who holds greenbacks to be nothing but a worthless compound of "rags, lampblack and oil," had just signified his intention of taking the stump for the Democratic party in that State. The *Post* now republishes our paragraph, with the remark that its "sting has been turned, by interesting circumstances against the genius of who penned it." It is, therefore, to be inferred that our contemporary agrees with PENDLETON; a conclusion all the more likely when the peculiar utterances of that paper concerning the late panic in the stock market are taken into consideration.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* speaks wisdom unawares. In an article on the duty of citizens in the pending campaign, that paper lays down the following proposition, which is as admirable in character as it is tersely expressed:

"When a state through the weakness, apathy or corruption of its citizens, loses the moral will to do right it ceases to serve the ends of its creation."

In other words, the State is the development and affirmation of a people's moral will. And exactly herein—although our contemporary apparently fails to discern it—is contained alike the full reason and explanation of the ascendancy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania in the past, and the sufficient pledge and prophecy of its continued supremacy for the future. Does the *Patriot* for one moment imagine that the people of the Keystone State propose to imitate the example of the Democratic party, by "ceasing to serve the ends of their creation?"

The New York Republican State Convention meets at Utica to-day. The colored State Republican Convention assembles at the same time and place. The proceedings of the latter, it is to be presumed, will be chiefly confined to the ratification of the work of the former, since there is no reason to suppose that the Convention will not make the best selections from the names presented to it, and offer an unexceptionable State ticket. The prospects for the election seem hopeful. The Republicans have a straight course before them, besides the prestige of last year's splendid victory to encourage them; while, to a considerable extent, the Democracy appear to be still adrift, hesitating and undecided what to do. Of course the State is not to be carried without hard work; but if our friends are united and aggressive, we see no reason why last year's Republican majority of fifty thousand may not be fully equaled, and perhaps increased this year.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find the views of the COMMERCIAL, with regard to the late panic in stocks, so thoroughly vindicated and sustained by subsequent events. The greatest danger of all consisted in the possibility that people everywhere might become excited without cause, and hastily precipitate themselves and others into peril. Indeed, it was this tendency which first created a panicky feeling in Wall street, and made every man mistrust his neighbor. It being found difficult to procure monetary assistance in support of the stock that men were carrying, there were more sellers than buyers, and the anxiety to sell excited suspicion and distrust. Then followed rumors of failure; then failure in reality. Fear and flight have rarely done swifter, or, for the time they lasted, more terrific work in New York, but even these things must finally wear themselves out; and—thanks to the levelheadedness of our solid business men, and the sensible course of our leading public journals—the point of culmination has been reached and passed, and people begin to breathe easy again. Now let confidence go hand in hand with prudence. The farmers and merchants of the country are solvent, and so, as a rule, are its banks. There has been no considerable loss of property in any part of the United States since the Boston fire. The nation is rich in unusually large crops of cotton and wheat, both of which are in extensive demand for foreign consumption at good prices. These considerations are sufficient to prove that there can be no prolonged crisis, no permanent depression of prices of anything that ought not to be depressed. Another reassuring feature is, that there is no danger of loss in the currency. But let everybody act with caution. Let none burden themselves with debts which they are not positive that they can promptly pay at maturity, and give credit to none but those whose solvency is beyond dispute under any and all circumstances. This is the lesson of the hour. Let it be heeded.

A NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.

Dr. ALEXANDER CARLYLE tells a story about a venerable rural divine who, attended by his trusty servant SANDY, went up from his parish in a secluded part of Scotland, to Aberdeen, for the purpose of obtaining the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Whether he was very learned in theology, we are not informed; he, however, no doubt felt assured that the academical title would become him, as well as add to his importance among co-presbyters and parishioners. Then in those days the coveted distinction was easily procured from any one of the minor universities, the chief, or, indeed, the only essential prerequisite, being the ability to pay the fee exacted by the dispensors of the honor. In due time the rustic clergyman started home, no longer a mere minister of the gospel, but invested with whatever additional dignity the imposing title could confer. As he drew near his manse it seemed to him judicious to inform SANDY of the promotion he had attained and to instruct him in the right mode of recognizing it in speech. SANDY was emphatically told that he must forever lay aside his habit of extreme familiarity, and especially of contradicting his master on theological subjects, and he must accustom himself to use the title in an easy and respectful manner. Thus, instead of saying the minister is doing this or that, or has gone to such a place, he must say the Doctor, etc. SANDY listened with apparent patience to the lesson; but as much cannot be said of the spirit in which the newly made Doctor of Divinity heard from SANDY in turn that, he, too, having long been a diligent student of divinity in Bible and catechism and finding how cheaply the title could be obtained, had even laid out his small savings in the purchase of the same decoration which, as he felt well persuaded, would not only enhance his theological authority in the parish, but fit him more perfectly for the service of his doctorated master.

However poor the anecdote may appear, divested of its appropriate Scotch dialect, it seems worth repeating as an introduction to the statement that a somewhat eminent physician of Paris has recently had an experience closely resembling that of the Scottish clergyman. His *concierge*, or door-porter, had long utilized the leisure allowed him by his immediate duties in exercising the "profession" of a shampooer. It is a business in which some science may doubtless be made available, and stimulated by the fame and example of his medical master, the *concierge* may have paid some attention to anatomy, physiology and kindred sciences. This, however, is mere conjecture suggested by the man's sublime ambition, as lately displayed. Informed of the admirable facility with which, in "the land of the free," not only formal academical degrees but "veritable diplomas in good Latin" may be purchased, the door porter determined thus to invest a few hundred of his spare francs, and he is at present a Doctor of Medicine duly authenticated by the "American University of Philadelphia." The affair has naturally created what they call in Paris a "sensation," and not only the doctors but the press are denouncing American audacity, and call upon the proper government authorities to be very careful about granting self-styled foreign physicians permission to practice in France.

It is not only in France that this nefarious business with American diplomas is carried on. In all Europe, and especially in Austria and Great Britain, the traffic appears for several years to have been quite prosperous, as the Mayor of Philadelphia lately evinced by conclusive testimony. One VAN DER VYER, who calls himself a doctor, and who has his headquarters at Jersey, in England, regularly at intervals floods the continent with showily printed proposals to furnish every one who desires the article with a diploma for the paltry sum of twenty or twenty dollars, besides "honoraria and necessary expenses." This rascal calls himself "Agent of the Trustees of the University of Philadelphia," which he characterizes as "one of the most celebrated in the United States." The purpose is transparent to suggest the identity of his bogus concern with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, whose medical school is well known in Europe. As to the "honoraria and expenses" referred to, they, of course, amount to just nothing, since no attendance is required. The sum named above covers all needful outlay, and any ignoramus who pleases, and can raise $120, can obtain a diploma from Dr. VAN DER VYER.

In Europe the imposition is the more successful from the prepossessions with which people, familiar with old world rigor in such matters, regard a regular or legal charter. For this miserable Philadelphia establishment was founded with legislative sanction, and according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the State its charter has never been legally withdrawn. Hence, we are told that eminent physicians in Vienna, from mere inability to believe that such a fictitious university could have existed under the authority of the Legislature of any civilized country, were with difficulty, if at all, convinced by the explanatory testimony of one individual that the diplomas in question attested nothing but the villainy of their sellers and the ignorance of their purchasers.

The highest degrees in divinity and law, as well as in medicine, are sold by these men, but while the sale of all is equally injurious to the national reputation, the sale of medical diplomas is peculiarly ruinous on humanity. No man really qualified by knowledge to practice the profession would be guilty of the imposition; the buyers are of course as ignorant of the human system and of the power of drugs as Molière's *Medecin Malgre Lui*, and yet equipped with impudence, and with a document which seems to justify their pretensions and inspires confidence, they set up as doctors in places where they are least likely to be soon exposed. It is shocking to think of the murders committed and of the suffering caused by them. It is therefore gratifying to learn that there is a legal process by which the "American University of Philadelphia" can be deprived of its charter, and that by order of the common council of the city proceedings have been already entered upon for that good purpose.

The "Habit" of Drunkenness.

An old writer, Sir Walter Raleigh, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, remarks, in pretty strong English, on the vice of intemperance: "Take especial care that you delight not in wine, for there never was man that came to honor or preferment that loved it, for it transformeth a man into a beast, decayeth health, poisoneth the breath, destroyeth natural heat, prepareth a man's stomach to an artificial burning, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth, causeth a man to look pale, maketh a man contemptible, soon old, and despised of all wise and worthy men; hateful in thy servants, beguiled and by companions, for it is a bewitching and infectious vice; and remember my words, that it were better for a man to be subject to any vice than to it; for all other vanities and sins are recovered, but a drunkard will never shake off the delight of beastliness, for the longer it possesseth a man, the more he will delight in it, and the deeper he growth the more he will be subject to it, for it maketh the spirits and destroyeth the body, as the rot doth the tree, or as the worm that engendereth in the kernel of the nut."

Strong terms certainly, and offering very little hope to those who have fallen into the habit of drinking. But to "delight" in wine, and to "love" it, meant a great deal when for Water were substituted, as now, those words in our modern vocabulary have come to signify less. The man who delights in wine—a generic term for strong liquor—as Sir Walter used the word, has become far gone in bad habits. They are not to be found in these days. Again, "subject to any vice," as the sailor understood it, meant proclaiming himself a drunkard; but modern reformers is that no man must consess himself "subject" to drink until he has no power of resistance. When once this concession is made, and the victim yields entirely to despair of himself, come in the worm in the shape of the ivy on the tree, and the worm in the kernel. Nobody need confess himself "subject" to anything. So Sir Walter must have thought, for he thus proceeds: "Take heed, therefore, that thou be not accustomed to drink early in the morning before thou be dressed, lest thou be called to breakfast before thou be well awake, for that is a beastly custom and a great destroyer of time, the fourth mischief of drunkenness." Raleigh improved upon this, for he adds: "But I would there is not as much as one drought permitted, for it putteth fire to fire, and nourisheth natural heat. All experience confirmeth the soundness of this declaration; the sooner thou beginnest to help nature the sooner will she furnish thee, and thou shalt remember it not."

Decline of the Gods.

Jagganath, which has the *Paris Mot Gazette*, seems to have come to grief at his late festival at Serampore. It appears from the account given by the *Friend of India* that when he was carried forth under an umbrella, a hideous car, drawn by 200 men, on which there was none of that roar of enthusiasm with which he was wont to be greeted in former years. By 9 o'clock the raging road, hot and white with dust, was merely dotted with visitors, and the police seemed far more numerous than the pilgrims. An hour later the crowd was rather more numerous; but the priests could not prevail on the idol to go forward, the "shove off," although they frantically called upon those near to rescue him from his unpleasant position. One account says the crowd was far more directed toward two fresh arrivals, who were watching the fun from their two-inches, who were watching the fun from their two-inches, who were watching the fun from their two-inches

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These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first $\frac{1}{3}$ miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, and are the only securities issued. They have 25 years to run, and are offered at 90⅔ and accrued Interest, free from taxation.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 23, 1873.

We again omit our usual tables of quotation, owing to their very meagre nature, and refer our readers to our telegraphic columns for all information on that subject.

From New York we have announced the suspension of Henry Clews & Co., on account of their being unable to raise funds on their collaterals. The house, like that of Jay Cooke, & Co. and Fisk & Hatch, have been large dealers in the securities of new railroads, and are doubtless affected by the same causes.

Numbers of our city banks have to-day declared out large amounts of currency from New York, and were met by the unanimous answer that "No bank notes will be allowed to leave New York city," although their balances far exceed their orders. As a result of this, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Clearing House this evening, it was resolved to refuse all demands for bank notes coming from country correspondents, and to retain the present stock of currency in the city banks.

The only difficulty felt heretofore at this center has been to supply the rural banks with the currency which they have been ordering freely, until the city has been pretty well depleted of its available funds. This action of the Clearing House Committee was a matter of necessity and has imparted a feeling of confidence and buoyancy to all bankers and bank officers. The checks of country banks will be promptly met in the Clearing House or in Eastern Exchanges, as they may elect. They can transfer their funds from one bank to another here or to New York and can pay their depositors if they choose to draw their balances with checks on either point, but no bank notes will be paid out on these drafts.

No action of the committee could have done as much as this to check the pressure, which comes only from their country depositors, and to impart confidence and stability to the situation. It is eminently wise, timely and judicious, and the only course which would stay the drain upon their resources. The suspension of the National Trust Company was the result of very injudicious management and an entire disregard of the condition of affairs around them. The stockholders are individually liable and are worth in the aggregate from five to eight millions of dollars, and we could spot our hand on a half dozen of them who could carry the whole bank in their pockets and not be greatly inconvenienced, so great is their wealth and so high their personal credit. The bank will undoubtedly resume during the day their assets, without resort to their stockholders, being far in excess of their liabilities.

Both the banks and private bankers are meeting the feeling of the hour calmly and firmly, and there is not the least probability of any further trouble in banking circles, since the drain of currency has been stopped.

Let the strong depositors who have confidence by word and action impart the same feeling to those of weak faith, and thus second the efforts so ably put forth by the banks themselves.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 1 white Wabash, $1 42; amber, $1 42; September, $1 42; October, $1 42; November, $1 42; December, $1 42; January, $1 42; seller September, $1 42; seller October, $1 42; seller November, $1 42; seller December, $1 42; seller January, $1 42; seller September, 30 days, $1 42; seller October, 30 days, $1 42; No. 2 red winter, $1 42; No. 2 Michigan, $1 42. Corn dull at 52c. Oats dull at 36c. Rye steady at 90c. Barley dull at $1 10. Clover seed dull at $4 50 bid.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red, $1 40. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats quiet at 36c. Rye steady at 90c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—To-day was rather an unfavorable one to transact business to any great extent, owing to the nearly dreadful rain which fell nearly all day. The streets are in a horrible condition. This weather, if it continues any length of time, will put a check to bringing in produce on country wagons, as the roads will soon become impassable.

There still continues to be a scarcity of many of the leading articles of produce, and a few of our merchants were unable to fill some of their orders.

Apples, butter, eggs, potatoes and fruits are growing scarce, and an advance all round was talked of but some of the dealers refused to do so. Those who had a good stock on hand, such as butter, eggs and potatoes, did a very good business. The quotations given in our report yesterday are about the same to-day.

In grain there was a better disposition manifested to sell, with prices stoutly maintained, and the following transactions were reported to us to-day.

8 cars No. 2 barley.....$ 49
1 car No. 1 barley.....
2 cars No. 2 barley, to arrive.....1 10
1 car No. 3 barley, to arrive.....1 07
10 cars No. 2 barley, in elevator.....1 10
1 car new white oats, in sacks, on platform.....47
1 car new white oats, in sacks, on platform.....47
1 car new white oats, in sacks, on platform.....47
1 car white oats, in sacks, on platform.....47
1 car mixed white oats, in elevator.....
1 car new white oats, in sacks, on platform.....46
2 cars new oats, in sacks, on platform.....46
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator.....68
2 cars car corn, on track.....64
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator.....

The following are the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Corn, sacks	.....	car Wheat, sacks	1,500
Barley, sacks	400	Corn, sacks	150

The following are the receipts of the principle articles of produce since our last report:

Apples, bbls	300	Flour, bbls	3,610
Butter, lbs	1,400	Hay, tons	40

We omit our usual extended quotations to-day, but will give them in our next issue revised and corrected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—The crude market in this city was exceedingly quiet. Dealers seemed indifferent about purchasing. Prices are nominal; Spot 24½c. Even those low figures failed to bring out buyers.

REFINED.

1,000 bbls Union and Mutual pipe.....$ 15
1,000 bbls Fairview pipe.....1 10
1,000 bbls Parkersburg pipe.....1 10

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation with prices the same as the previous day offered; Western shipment 19c and 19 bid; Eastern 19½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet. City 91 bid 92 country 94 bid 95.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 23.—The Herald says: The petroleum market opened at $1 37½, but closed weak at $1 36, sellers.

1,000 bbls upper roan, spot	$ 37½
1,000 bbls upper roan, regular	37½
1,000 bbls upper roan, spot	1 36
1,000 bbls upper roan, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls upper roan, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, Union and Mineral pipe	1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls on City, regular	1 35

NEW YORK, September 23.—Crude quiet and not much doing, at $1 35.

OIL CITY, September 23.—Crude dull at $1 35.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Crude quiet; S. W., 50@c; crude, 51@c; cargo, 52@c; car, 53@c; Tionesta, 56c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	97
Parker Bros.	Star O W	97
Parker Bros.	Riverside O W	97
Parker Bros.	Fearless O W	97
N W Stevenson	Fearless O W	97
N W Stevenson	Petrolia O W	97
Thos Hackett	Penn O W	194
Wm Brown	Penn O W	97
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	194
T W Stevenson	Lincoln O W	97
Owner	Fisher Bros O W	97
Fisher Bros	Eagle O W	97
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	97
Fisher Bros	Eureka O W	97
J M McCandless	Fearless O W	97
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	97
T King	Brilliant O W	97
Fisher Bros	Reggie, Adams & Co	155

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	531	Star O W	97
Riverside O W	425	Peerless O W	364
Forth O W	485	Fisher Bros O W	97
Nonpareil O W	194	Liberty O W	97
Fisher Bros	425	Eagle O W	485
Fisher Bros	425	Empire O W	97
Conmon O W	485	Brilliant O W	291
American O W	406	Reggie, L & Co	388
Total			4,406

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 23, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
D P Gilbert	J A Bostwick, N Y	65
Standard O W	J A Bostwick, N Y	150
C C Beggs & Co	Boyd & Thompson, N Y	150
Total		365

Refined Oil Shipped East by the W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, P.A., September 23, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,317

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

September 22.—The offerings by warehouses during the week and augered favorably of the current month and tobacco year are shown in the following table (in hogsheads):

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett, Rees & Co	616	911	9,371
Farmers'	95	407	8,637
Planters'	165	649	6,446
Boone	56	213	6,944
Ninth street	56	191	6,332
Tinsley	66	261	8,137
Exchange	44	176	3,930
Kentucky Association	79	79	3,164
Totals	1,157	3,417	50,929
Last year			36,779

Excess over last season.....14,150

About 60 hogsheads included in the offerings of the week represent redried tobaccos, which were tampered and remanufactured at the warehouse. The apparent sales are therefore reduced to about 250 hogsheads. There is upward of 1,000 hogsheads short of last week's aggregate, but about two hundred hogsheads in excess of the corresponding week last year.

Trade has exhibited no decided animation, as the country markets are not yet relieved of a light assortment of styles, but buyers for the home trade were quite steady bidders at about the previous range of prices. Manufacturing grades of lugs were in demand. It is a general impression that good, sound tobaccos will command as much as formerly, and the increase in freights to the seaboard, with a continued upward tendency in rates, necessarily takes a greater margin from the value of interior grades. Dealers and growers have the further disadvantage of a very high and stiff market for ocean freights.

The following are the prices current:

	Light.	Heavy.
Logs, common	$ 5 @ 6 75	$ 6 @ 6 75
Logs, good	6 @ 6 75	6 75@ 7 25
Leaf, common	7 @ 8 50	8 @ 8 75
Leaf, medium	8 @ 9 50	9 @ 10 50
Leaf, good to fine	11 @ 13 00	12 @ 13 50
Leaf, fancy	13 @ 16 00	13 @ 16 00
Bright wrappers, medium	15 @ 20 00	
Bright wrappers, good and fine to choice	22 @ 25 00	

CUTTING.

Logs, common	4 @ 5	4
Logs, good	5 @ 6 75	6
Logs, extra quality	7 @ 8 50	8
Leaf, common	10 @ 12 00	10
Leaf, medium	12 @ 14 00	12
Leaf, good	15 @ 18 00	15
Leaf, choice	20 @ 25 00	20

Courier-Journal.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, September 20, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons.	Shipments. Tons.
St L and I M R W	4,230	60
A and P R W to St Louis		94
A and P R W to Carondelet	940	250
T W and W W		
H and R I R W		20
C A and St L R W		120
St L, V H R and I R W		30
St L, T H and I R W		45
Ohio & M R W	60	100
L M River	600	
Total for the week	5,770	1,709
Week previous	4,000	1,300
The A. and P. Railway brought 140 tons lead and 276 tons zinc ore. *Republican.*		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 23, 1873.

THE MARKET—Continues dull and unsettled on account of the condition of financial matters in New York, and the consequent improbability of a better feeling on Eastern exchange.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 50@6 50.

GRAIN—Many holders of grain refuse to sell at the present prices, and are holding their receipts. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, $1 04@1 05 cash; No. 3, 94@95c; No. 4 (final) 86c. Corn firm at 45c cash. Oats steady at 25c. Rye active; No. 1, 62c cash. Barley dull; No. 2, $1 10@1 15.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 93c.

HAY—Weak and declining. The failure of Henry Clews & Co. had the effect to depress prices of grain on open board this afternoon, wheat closing at 95c cash and $1 00 for October. Corn 36½c cash and 39½c October.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour in fair demand; sales 10,000 barrels; State and Ohio, $5 45@6 00; common to good, $6 05@6 40; extra, $6 40@6 90; Western, $5 45@6 90; Southern, $6 90@8 50. Wheat 1@2c lower; Canada, $1 40@1 45; spring mixed, $1 42@1 46; No. 2 Chicago, $1 43; No. 1, $1 50@1 52; spring, $1 54@1 55; Virginia amber for family exchange. Corn heavy; steamer, mixed western, 62@64c; old, 66@67c; mixed, white, 65c. Barley; White Western, 85@90c. Eggs firm at 26c. Hay, hops and groceries—No business doing. Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude, 9½c; refined, 24c. Turpentine, quiet at 40@41c. Pork lower at $16 00. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles quiet and steady. Lard weak at 9¾@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Wool quiet and steady. Pennsylvania X and XX Virginia fleece extra and above, 48@50c; extra, 50@52c; medium, 46@48c; coarse, 44@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, delaine, 48@50c; medium, 46@48c; coarse, 44@46c; combing washed, 52@53c; combing unwashed, 48@50c; Canada, combing, 48@50c; fine unwashed, 38@40c; coarse and medium unwashed, 36@38c; fine washed, 50@52c; coarse and washed, 48@50c; California, Oregon and Nevada, 38@40c; pulled, 45@50c; No 1 and superfine pulled, 48@50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Business very quiet with jobbers and manufacturers; but jobbers are active, and there is more confidence in trade. The market for cotton goods is steady in first hands, but considerably unsettled for fine brown cottons and corset jeans are irregular. Cotton flannels and grain bags are very firm. Woolens are quiet and steady. Worsteds for men's wear were quiet, but flannels and blankets were in steady request and firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Flour in fair demand; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, $6 00@6 50; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Wheat dull; red, $1 35@1 40; amber, $1 42@1 45. Corn dull; yellow, 58@59c; mixed, 57@58c; new shelled, mixed Western choice, 56@57c. Oats tending downward; white 48c; mixed shade. Rye firm at 90c. Barley unchanged. Provisions quiet. Crude petroleum dull; refined 24@c. Whisky held at $1.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 22.—Cotton dull at 15½@15¾c. Flour steady at $6 00@6 50. Corn dull at $1 00@1 05. Corn meal and provisions quiet and unchanged. Hams unchanged. Whisky nearly out of market and offered freely.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—Cotton dull at 15½@15¾c. Corn dull at 65@66c. Oats dull at 35@36c. Hay dull at $1 25@1 30. Bacon dull; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 10@10½c. Lard dull and prices are nominal.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112¼.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1873—4 P. M.

The day opened in Wall street with at least all of yesterday's improvement maintained and with a tendency still in favor of further improvement.

MONEY

is not yet quotable on Stock Exchange. Banks, however, are accommodating merchants so far as possible at 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

There was a heavy break in foreign exchange to-day, and some bankers 60 days' sterling sold from late to 10c, and good bankers as low as 10c. Cable transfers were done at 10⅝. There is very little demand for exchange and a pressure to sell below the market. Customs receipts $494,000.

GOLD.

The gold room was regularly opened for business this morning, and no unusual excitement has prevailed here. The first sale was at 112, after which there was an advance to 112⅜, and a decline to 111⅛, closing at 112@112⅛. On gold loans rates ranged from ¼ per cent. to carry over, flat, and ½@¾ for use. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Clearings were regular and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS.

There were no transactions in government bonds, except at the sub-Treasury, where $2,321,50 bonds had been bought and sold. The following is the list of the New York associated banks were all regularly make to-day.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There was not much excitement this morning regarding stocks. Small knots of brokers assembled in front of the Exchange, but there was not much of a market for the purchase and sale of stocks for speculation. The business done and of private sales in such transactions: New York Central and Hudson, 90@90⅝; Harlem, 130@131; Lake Shore, 92½; Wabash, 56; Rock Island, 96; Northwestern, 80; Fort Wayne, 97; Ohio and Mississippi, 30 bid; Union Pacific, 85@86; Quicksilver, 30; Chicago and Indiana Central, 21 bid; Pacific Mail, 34@34⅜; Western Union Telegraph stock, 76@76½; Pacific Mail stock, 34@34⅜. In regard to the stock market last week's aggregate, but about two hundred hogsheads in excess of the corresponding week last year.

Trade has exhibited no decided animation, as the country markets are not yet relieved of a light assortment of styles, but buyers for the home trade were quite steady bidders at about the previous range of prices. Manufacturing grades of lugs were in demand. It is a general impression that good, sound tobaccos will command as much as formerly, and the increase in freights to the seaboard, with a continued upward tendency in rates, necessarily takes a greater margin from the value of interior grades. Dealers and growers have the further disadvantage of a very high and stiff market for ocean freights.

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Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—Cotton dull at 15½@15¾c. Corn dull at 65@66c. Oats dull at 35@36c. Hay dull at $1 25@1 30. Bacon dull; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 10@10½c. Lard dull and prices are nominal.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; choice, $1 40; fair to prime, $1 36@1 39; Maryland, $1 30@1 35; Pennsylvania, $1 30@1 35; western mixed 44c; white 46c. Rye steady at 80@82c. Corn dull; western mixed 44@45c; white 46c. Oats dull at 27@28c. Beef steady and nominal; no sales. Pork nominal and nominally unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 8½@9c; clear rib sides 10½@10¾c; clear sides 11@11½c. Lard dull and prices are nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 93c. Coffee nominal and unchanged. Sugar nominal; no sales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Cattle—Receipts 2,700 head. Market dull and heavy; shipping steers were dull; sales of corn-fed Texans and good natives at $4 50@5 25; stockers and feeders, $3 25@3 75; receipts 15,000 head. Market inactive, dull and lower; a few sales of good to choice at $4 75@5 05, closing with some 25,000 head unsold; shipments 4,700 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Corn easier; white mixed 75c; white (bulk); yellow 80c. Hay—Prime Western, $20@21. Whisky dull and lower; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati $1 02. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 23.—Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No 1 Milwaukee $1 47. Corn dull and market unsettled at 63c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Scotia	September 24	Liverpool.
Europe	September 24	Liverpool.
Wyoming	September 24	Liverpool.
Rotterdam	September 24	Rotterdam.
Thuringia	September 25	Hamburg.
Egypt	September 27	Liverpool.
Anglia	September 27	Liverpool.
Great Western	September 27	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	September 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 23, 1873.

River stationary, with fifteen inches of water in the channel. Weather rainy at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 23, 1873.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 54 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 23, 1873.

Cloudy, and threatening rain. River two feet ten inches, and swelling slowly. Departed—Science, for Parkersburg, at eleven A. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—River four feet four and falling.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—River rose two inches with twenty inches on the shoals. Heavy rains last night. Weather clear and cool.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hector	H. E. Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Bowden	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Twenty inches.

The weather yesterday was cloudy during the forenoon; in the afternoon we had a steady, warm rain. The river rose and we hoped, in which, however, to take a good deal of rain to make the Ohio river navigable.

The Monongahela wharf is undergoing repairs.

THE Katie took into New Orleans last trip 1,200 bales cotton.

NASCHEE is quarantined, but boats can pass there without landing.

CUMBERLAND river is declining, with eighteen inches water on Harpeth Shoals.

STEAMBOATMEN are not like Democrats of '70, but generally "accept the situation."

THE steamer Expertor, Captain Williams, was announced to leave St. Louis for New Orleans yesterday.

A BOAT coming down from St. Paul on Sunday is said to have had an inch of ice on portions of her hull when she arrived near Galena.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: The Marshall has taken charge of the steamer St. Francis for wages. A compromise was afterward effected and she was released.

A LETTER from Charles Russell, clerk of the R. W. Billings party, says his boat is now at Memphis, with no hopes getting off before a rise comes. She wants eight inches more water.

J. H. ANDERSON, a harvest hand, fell through the hatchway of the ALEX. Mitchell, near Dubuque, on the 12th of August, and has now sued the R. N. Line company for $5,000.

It is claimed by excellent authority that with the completion of the St. Philip canal below New Orleans, ocean-going ships, drawing four months of the year, can proceed as far north as Cairo.

JOHN ANGELL, second mate of the steamer City of Augusta, aged twenty-eight, and a native of Portland, Me., died on the last trip of the vessels of congestive chills. He was buried at Indian Bay.

LAST Thursday the Far West and Nellie Peck were above Rumsey Wood yard and ran aground at Jim river crossing, a few miles above Vermilion. The Nellie took into New Orleans, last trip, 1,500 bales cotton.

THE cholera is reported to be quite virulent at Osceola, Ark., about one hundred miles up the Mississippi river above Memphis, and numerous persons have suffered, several died and several have left the place.

THE steamer West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, will arrive to-night and take her departure on Thursday morning, 25th, for Brownsville and Geneva. In the meantime freight will be received at all hours on the wharfboat.

WORK ON THE SLACK WATER.—The repairs to dam No. 6 will be completed in a few days. In the meantime dam No. 1 will be raised about two feet, and No. 2 about one foot, by Monday. This will be a decided advantage to the coal men in loading their barges.

PATRICK FLANNIGAN fell in the hatchway of one of the Mississippi & Virginia City packets, on the 20th inst., on account of his bad eyesight and judgment of distances wants the company to pay him $5,000 for trying to break through the hull of the boat.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, of Saturday says: The steamer Ben Miller, bound for Vicksburg, left here last night with a large cargo containing 6,000 bushels of sellers's lower Ohio coal, and went back yesterday with a lot of empty stock, expecting to take some through to Louisville.

THE Keokuk Northern line steamers plying above the rapids are now stopping at Warsaw, owing to the low water on Pig's Eye bar, twenty-five miles below St. Paul; their freight and passengers are reshipped on the Charlie Cheever, which steamer is now transferring between Hastings and St. Paul.

THE steamer Carrie Thorne had two deaths from fever on a recent trip out of the Red river, and by getting to New Orleans the other day, she had to be fumigated all over before the hands on board were willing to let her land at the wharf. This looks as if the Crescent folks have no malarial fever there.

JOHN DUFFY, of Cincinnati, has entered suit at Davenport against the K. N. Line Company for $5,000 damages for being put off on a barren island. He got on the Rock Island at Red Wing for La Crosse; after arriving there he was given a further pass and, as he alleges, the clerk demanded the full fare from where he got on, which he refused, and was put off.

CAPT. SERENO FOWLES, of Rock Island, died on the 17th. The *Argus* says most of his life was spent upon the river, as clerk or captain of various steamboats. For the last three or four years he has been in the employ of the United States, in the Engineers Department, under Col. McCreadie, sometimes at Keokuk and sometimes at Col. McComb's office in Rock Island. He leaves four children.

THE Kingston *East Tennessean* of Thursday, says: The hull of the new boat of Mr. Hugh Martin, the R. M. Bishop, is approaching completion. From a look around the other day, we were impressed with its magnitude and evident strength and durability. We are informed it is the largest that has ever been built at this place—its length being 155 feet, 35 feet in width on keel, and 24 on deck, and her construction is such that she will have an immense carrying capacity with light draught. We understand, Mr. Murry, her builder, hopes to have her ready for launching by Saturday week.

THE Portsmouth *Times* says: "A new wharfboat is to be brought here for the better accommodation of shippers, by the Panola Dugout. The work on the levee is completed, and has cost the city about $1,000. The work is creditable to the contractors, and is a decided improvement. Our City Fathers have decided to grade two hundred feet from the foot of Madison east, when finished, will make the landing and grade of this city the best between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Our river will then extend from Court street to the foot of Madison street."

"NEITHER ORNAMENTAL NOR USEFUL."—How much truth there is in the words applied to the monument put up by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and made a receptacle for all the dirt and stone they choose to encumber it with. If a private citizen or the steamboatmen were to attempt to encroach the amount of ground taken on the wharf, the Wharf Committee would soon have the same removed at the expense of the owner. This nuisance has been in existence for over one year, but the proper authorities don't seem to have been aware of the fact. Wake up, let us hear what explanation you have to make. Do your duty, or give place to parties that will.

THE Evansville *Journal* of the 17th says that A. P. Seaman, a popular officer of the Evansville and Ohio Packet Company, has quit the river, and is now manager of the new line of packets on the Wabash river. Seaman understands business, being a well educated steamboatman. He came to this city and had Curtis & Co. make a saw for him—sixty-two inches in diameter—two gauge in thickness—the teeth filed circular saw fashion. It is the first saw of the kind ever made, making one sixth more out of a cut than ever before, and getting a better grade for it in the Eastern markets than any other offered. Now all steamboat cards must not go into the lumber trade, for if any of them can saw, he will go on Seaman for advice, and he will freely give it. May he ever long and prosper.

THE cost of transferring wheat from this city to St. Louis is now thirty-five cents per hundred. From St. Paul, 9 a. m., to Dubuque, 7 P. M., twenty-five cents, while by river as far as La Crosse, Dunleith or Prairie du Chien, and thence by rail, the cost is thirty-three cents per hundred. This will be reduced to-rise on Monday last. The managers of the Keokuk Northern Line say that the railroads dictate the tariff, and that they are not a railroad company, and receive one-third of the advance charged on wheat by the railroads. The difference of the year the tariff on wheat to Chicago either entirely by rail or by the river as far as Dunleith or La Crosse was only twenty-five cents per ton, a percent tariff is the highest one that has ever been put in force during the summer or autumn months.

The river was falling yesterday, and there was scarcely thirty-three inches of water at the mark in Ida's cliff. There was no boat yesterday, and as to-day there will be none to-day, as the Minneapolis has not been in port since Monday last. Her draft is 5 feet. The Minnesota river is also very low, but, strange to say, the St. Croix is not falling.—*St. Paul Press*, 18th.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Pier, D & Co, 1st cent bbls; S S Marvin, 2 bxs crackers; Braden & F, 185 bxs cheese; A Bricker & Sons, 200 bags potatoes; J H Penoyer, 50 do; Gaede, spencer, McK & Co, 1st cent bxs; T R Kerr, 1 keg whisky; H C Mesnick & Co, 1 car corn; Pittsburgh Gaslight, 1 car stone; Arbuckles & Co, 18 bbls bungs; W C Dean, 1 car stone; J Cuthbert, 1 car stone; Commercial, 1 car stone; Dilworth, Bro & Co, 1 car cheese; Henry Rich, jr, 2 bxs hops; J Siebert, 20 bbls flour; J & W H Hague, 2 car stone

CITY MATTERS.

A Pittsburgh Boy Admitted to the Boston Bar.

We issue the following notice of the admission of the son of our townsman, Mr. Levi Wade, to the practice of law in Massachusetts, from the Boston Globe:

"In the Supreme Judicial Court, on Thursday, September 11th, after a previous examination of Judge Hoar, Mr. Clifford Wade was admitted to the bar as an attorney in all the courts of the Commonwealth.

Death from Heart Disease.

Coroner Wade yesterday held an inquest on the body of Thomas Duffy, who died suddenly in Wilkinsburg on Sunday night. He was a native of Ireland, a single man, forty years of age and had only been some nine months in this country. He had been employed as a laborer on Stowe's coal hill, and was engaged at work Sunday night in the usual manner. He complained of a pain in the heart, fell back on his bed dead. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

Y. M. C. A.

The State convention, held at Johnstown last week, was very interesting, and largely attended. The associations were represented in a thoroughly able manner. The executive committee for the ensuing year is as follows: R. K. Porter, chairman, Pittsburgh; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; William Adamson, Germantown; Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, Easton; Thomas McCune, Scranton; G. S. Bennett, Wilkesbarre; D. S. Stone, York; James McCormick, Jr., Harrisburg; Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte; Hamilton Otis, Williamsport; Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Jr., Erie; Dr. J. Ball, Parker's Landing; S. G. Brown, Pleasantville; C. C. Mosh, Huntingdon; A. Hunter, Carlisle; W. H. Wilson, Reading; Rev. Dr. Jennings, Pittsburgh; Rev. S. A. Tagge, Pittsburgh.

Religious Editors.

The Brooklyn *Independent* says: It is certainly a mistake to charge editors, as a class, with being irreligious. During the past week our town has been visited by quite a number of masters of the scissors and pencil, who have been entertained in the hospitalities of Plymouth Church. Of these, the Rev. Dr. Eggleston, of Hearth and Home, who has been followed by Brother Sadler, of the Vermont Citizen, Porter and Ward, of the Christian Union, Brother Bishop Quinby, of Pittsburgh, who was followed by Brother Sadler, of the Vermont Citizen, Porter and Ward, of the Christian Union, Brother Bishop Quinby, of Pittsburgh, who was followed by Brother Sadler, of the Vermont Citizen, Porter and Ward, of the Christian Union, Brother Patrick, of the *Examiner*, all of Charlton, as well as Banks, of the Herald of Gospel Liberty, and Brother Wells, of the Christian Union, all of whom were welcome to the hospitalities of the house.

A Flash of Whisky.

The Altoona *Tribune*, of yesterday, states that upon the arrival of the Pacific Express east, at that place, a man named Wm. Cunningham, who boarded the train, who was supposed to have been seized with a fit of some kind, was carefully carried therefrom to the railroad company's old house. It was subsequently discovered that the man was laboring under a flood of drunkenness, and that upon receiving his second bottle of the deposit officials most heartily for the kind care they had exercised over him. His home is in Pittsburgh, where he has a wife and family, to whom he is respectfully referred. When about to leave the smoky city on his return trip homeward bound, one of his friends presented him with a flask of whisky, and having drank often and deeply of the fiery liquid while coming over the mountain, he became insensible over the arrival of the train here. He resumed his journey on the Mail train in the afternoon, regretting exceedingly that he had been unable to call upon the rugged grandeur of Horseshoe Bend.

The Late Rev. John Eagleson, D. D.

We have received a copy of a neat pamphlet, entitled "Memorial of the Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., Pastor of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian church, Washington county, Pa. A Discourse delivered by the Rev. Robert Herron, D. D., in the church of Upper Buffalo, June 19th, 1873. Published by the session of the church." The discourse is a very able one, in that it embraces a faithful sketch of the life and services of a good man, and a faithful minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ. It